

NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN



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Featuring: PAN AMERICAN POLICY FOR NATURE PROTECTION

THE NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

TODAY an increasing number of public spirited men and women are asking: "What is ahead for the National Parks?" "Will their primeval character be re-emphasized by the Federal Government?" "Shall new roads be built through them?" "Shall mining encroach upon their domain?" "Shall their natural beauties be destroyed?" "Shall commerce invade their precincts?" These and many other questions are of vital concern to every American proud of a great natural heritage.

FOUNDED 1919—The National Parks Association was established in 1919 to give the entire Nation a voice in maintaining primeval standards. Non-political and non-partisan, the Association stands firmly as a check and balance between government, commerce and the people in respect to National Parks.

ACHIEVEMENTS—It is a matter of record that The National Parks Association has been highly effective in carrying out its objectives. Noteworthy among its long list of accomplishments is winning fifteen years of continuous fighting in Congress to keep commercial uses out of the parks. One of these was the five-year fight to prevent the damming of Yellowstone Lake for commercial purposes. Another was helping to bring about the establishment of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, the most majestic and only primeval national park in the East. Constant efforts have been made to educate the people in appreciation of the primitive and to help perpetuate primeval areas for inspiration, refreshment and research.

A CONTINUOUS NEED—The problems concerning the National Parks are continuous. As the Nation's political and economic conditions change, new park problems constantly arise. The National Parks Association as a non-partisan organization is therefore necessary. Its work is permanent and must go forward.

THE PROGRAM AHEAD—During 1941 The National Parks Association will continue to emphasize its chief project, namely the official and universal recognition of a National Primeval Park System to insure the maintenance of the original national park standards. Other important projects are current, too, and members will find the Association's program indicated in this number of the BULLETIN.

THE National Parks Association has for 21 years utilized every available means in its power: 1, to perpetuate America's National Parks according to the highest standards; 2, to protect the National Parks against harmful interference; and 3, to promote the preservation, appropriate development and use of all areas in the National Park and Monument Systems for the lasting benefit, inspiration and education of the American people. We know our work is accomplishing the desired results, but its continuing success depends upon the cooperation of public spirited men, women and organizations. We believe that our readers will recognize the need for our unceasing efforts. If you are not already a member, we cordially invite you to identify yourself with our work by joining the Association.

NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN

ISSUED TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
NATIONAL PARKS ASSOCIATION

1624 H STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

EDWARD B. BALLARD
Executive Secretary

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COVER—Golden plover, symbol of solidarity between the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Photo of painting by Louis Agassiz Fuertes, courtesy of Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior.
(See map showing migration routes, etc., on page 8.)

The National Parks Bulletin published since 1919. Distributed in the interest of conservationists throughout America. Presenting timely discussions on topics of vital importance for the perpetuation of Amer-

ica's National Primeval Parks as areas of "unmodified natural condition." Address all letters, manuscripts and other communications to the Executive Secretary, 1624 H. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

PATRIMONY OF THE PEOPLE

EDITORIAL

BY EDWARD B. BALLARD

Executive Secretary, National Parks Association

A PATRIOTIC motion picture, called "Land of Liberty" and composed of historical sequences from half a hundred entertainment films, has recently been exhibited in theatres throughout the United States. For all true lovers of our native land, their pride of country was appropriately symbolized by a few concluding scenes in color of the National Primeval Parks.

During the present days of crisis in the Nation's history, we may well pause to reflect on the significance of such national reservations as symbols of patriotism. The National Primeval Parks and Monuments are the priceless nuggets of natural wealth that have been saved from the original inheritance bequeathed to us by Nature. The National Historical Parks and Memorials are the sacred relics of our country's past. As long as these precious areas are not tarnished by overdevelopment or debased by commercial exploitation, they will retain their original lustre and value. They form a patrimony of primeval lands and hallowed places requiring preservation in their entirety for the continuing refreshment, education and inspiration of the people. This patrimony of the people is their common heritage; it has been set aside by the people through their elected representatives; it is being held in trust for the people by their appointed government agents. It is a characteristically American institution.

Informed Americans believe that supreme examples of untouched Nature, unique scientific areas, and outstanding historical landmarks should be preserved intact for the lasting benefit and enjoyment of the people. They have come to recognize the priceless value of such natural wonders and masterpieces as the geysers of Yellowstone, the sublime Grand Canyon of the Colorado, the incomparable Yosemite Valley, the magnificent subterranean labyrinths of Carlsbad Caverns and Mammoth Cave, the luxuriant assemblages of native plant species in the Great Smoky Mountains, the lofty "Big Trees" of Sequoia and majestic Mount Rainier. They appreciate the importance of keeping the balance of Nature unmodified not only in these National Parks but in such National Monuments as

Death Valley and Glacier Bay for a better understanding of earth forces and conditions. They have also enshrined such landmarks in the Nation's history as the birthplaces of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, and the battlefields of Yorktown and Gettysburg.

These areas and others like them are symbols of America's greatness. Their power to lift men out of themselves in contemplation of, and communion with, Nature and with the hallowed places which are sacred to the memory of great men, is proof of their vital significance in the life of the Nation.

In order to fulfill their highest function in the American scheme of things, these possessions of the people must be maintained according to accepted standards of preservation and appropriate use. They must be protected not only against the constantly recurring threats of encroachment by commercial inter-

ests, but against all kinds of non-conforming uses. Whatever separate natural resources of forage, forests, minerals, waters and wildlife such areas may contain would be of secondary value for the direct economic use of comparatively few persons. As long as these superlative areas are preserved

in essentially unmodified condition, so that their overall scenic, scientific and historic resources remain undiluted and undisturbed, they will retain their primary value for the rejuvenation of body, mind and spirit of all Americans, now and in the future. That is their greatest contribution to the national well-being and therefore to the national defense.

Under the pressure of immediate defense needs, whether real or imaginary, we must not forget that our people will need more rather than less wild lands where they can find rest and relaxation from the greater tensions and exertions of these turbulent times. At the same time, we must remember our continuing responsibility to preserve and protect the National Primeval Parks, Monuments and historic shrines for the purposes originally intended.

An unsuccessful attempt was made late in the last session of Congress to authorize the President by proclamation temporarily to transfer jurisdiction over

"Our primary contribution to national defense lies in the fact that the great areas of the National Park System inspire in the people a pride of country and serve in a direct way to crystallize a love of its institutions. In short, our national shrines rank among the first of the irreplaceable values that we must defend, for they are America just as are the people who live around them."

NEWTON B. DRURY, *Director of the National Park Service.*

certain national-park lands to the War and Navy Departments. Because of the character and location of the National Primeval Parks, it is unlikely that their use for military or naval purposes will ever become vitally necessary to the national defense. Since irreparable damage to their natural features is bound to result from such use, only in case of dire emergency should even temporary transfer of national-park land to the custody of another agency be considered. Such a transfer should be made only in accordance with the recommendation of the National Park Service and Department of the Interior.

If it is claimed that some specific area in a National Primeval Park has become essential for military purposes, this question can be considered on its own particular merits. Every other possible area should first be investigated and shown to be unsuitable for the proposed use. Then if the park area is selected, every effort should be made to avoid undue disturbance of natural conditions and interference with normal park activities. All areas in the National Primeval Park and Monument Systems should be protected from any unwarranted attempts to destroy their natural values in the name but not the spirit of national defense.

Measures have been reintroduced in the present Congress to add military training to the program of the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is proposed to give the fundamentals of military training to all enrollees in CCC camps, at least marksmanship practice, which would entail the construction of target ranges and other facilities for military instruction. This general proposal may be in the national interest, but it would be completely out of place wherever the camps are located in National Primeval Parks and Monuments because of the consequent defacement of natural features and the incompatibility of military training and manœuvres with appropriate public use of these areas.

For a period of three months this winter Mount Rainier National Park is being used to train an experimental Army ski patrol of about twenty men. This area is said to be ideal for the desired experimental training, because it includes every possible type of negotiable ski terrain that is found in the United States and Alaska. The importance of developing an expert technique of winter warfare cannot be questioned, but the extensive use of any National Primeval Park for this purpose would be out of keep-

ing with its primary function. Even though the experimental project in Mount Rainier National Park is a contribution to the national defense program, it should not lead to the later training there of large numbers of ski troops. Less restricted and equally suitable areas are available in the National Forests. They should be utilized instead of the National Primeval Parks for any extensive program of this kind.

Vigilance will be required during the trying days ahead to maintain the integrity of our protected reservations in the face of increasing pressure for the extension of grazing into them, the cutting of their timber and the opening up of their precincts to mining, with consequent impairment of their natural values. While accelerated utilization of our natural resources is an inescapable result of war and economic isolation, this country's supply of forage, timber and minerals is now ample to fulfill our increased needs, without

taking them from the few million acres of unspoiled wild lands that we still have left. If this comparatively small area, containing the most wonderful and beautiful natural features on the North American continent, cannot be preserved for the refreshment and inspiration of present and future generations, then we are poor indeed. Its irreplaceable scenic and scientific resources are worth far more in unmodified condition than their separate materials would be worth if converted

into meat, lumber and a few battleships. Such essential products can be supplied in ample quantities from many other available areas. The forests of Olympic National Park, the waters of Yellowstone and similar resources in other National Primeval Parks and Monuments must be protected from selfish and shortsighted commercial utilization.

If this patrimony of the people is to serve its highest purposes, every component part of it must be safeguarded against exploitation and overdevelopment. Each precious area must be protected against the intrusion of non-conforming land uses. Total defense of these United States of America means more than the building of impregnable bulwarks for its geographical frontiers. A mature America will also strive to defend its national estate. Whether this country remains at peace with the world or becomes embroiled in the holocaust of war, there should still be unspoiled places for its citizens to go in person or in spirit for rededication to the democratic way of life.

"... The National Park and Monument System is ... a rich, landed estate in which may be preserved those tangible and intangible values that can never be completely enjoyed when combined with the economic exploitation of our land and water resources. ...

"Perhaps in the soul-satisfying beauties of our National Parks, we shall find that poise of outlook and courage in action which unspoiled nature confers on human creatures. Let us cherish the domain we have received from nature's own hands, manage it wisely, and care for it as a most precious possession. Let its romance pervade our souls. Let its silent benediction strengthen our faith in all things great and good, and in Him Who created them."

—EDWIN C. HILL.

(Excerpt from a radio address delivered over the Columbia Broadcasting System on November 15, 1940.)

PAN AMERICAN CONSERVATION*

By DR. HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO

Minister of El Salvador

IN AFFIXING their signatures to the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the American Republics, the representatives of the nations of the Western Hemisphere have today pledged their countries to adopt measures for the protection of useful, harmless and ornamental species of plant and animal life. They have thus given formal recognition to the fact that many such species know no national boundaries, and that true conservation of the gifts of Nature should begin before these resources have been dissipated by thoughtless or selfish destruction.

This action brings together and thus strengthens all of the unselfish efforts of individuals and governments throughout the countries of the New World. I am highly gratified that in a world so occupied with questions of grave political and military consequence a body of independent nations thus voluntarily agree upon a program aimed only at the peaceful end of protecting the endowments of a bountiful Nature.

*This statement was made by Dr. Castro as Vice-Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at the ceremony which marked the signing of the Convention on October 12, 1940.—Ed.

PAN AMERICAN POLICY FOR NATURE PROTECTION

By JOSÉ L. COLOM

Chief, Division of Agricultural Cooperation, Pan American Union

EDITOR'S NOTE: The movement described in this article is an important initial step towards Pan American cooperation in the field of conservation. It is a direct outgrowth of the Migratory Bird Treaty proclaimed between Great Britain (for Canada) and the United States on December 8, 1916, and amended on March 15, 1937, to include a similar agreement between Mexico and the United States.

PROTECTION of nature and preservation of wildlife became matters of fixed hemispheric policy on Saturday, October 12, 1940, with the signing at the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C., of the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the American Republics. That act in itself, while highly significant, of course, does not mean the end of efforts to bring all of the Pan American countries within the broad program outlined in the Convention. Signatures have yet to be affixed to the document by representatives of six of the twenty-one member countries. Ratification of the Convention by the appropriate legislative body in each country must be secured, followed by passage of enabling legislation, issuance of decrees or executive or-

ders, surveying of suitable areas for parks, reserves and nature monuments, and so on. The Convention will not come into force until three months after the deposit of not less than five ratifications with the Pan American Union.

Yet, to the many persons and organizations in the United States and Latin America who have watched the slow development of this program, October 12, 1940, may soon become a sort of "Pan American Conservation Day." Now they have something definite, a document bearing the signatures of government representatives, upon which to pin their hopes for concrete action.

Those interested in the evolution of an international agreement of this kind may wish to follow it step by step. At the Eighth International Conference of American States, meeting in Lima, Peru, in December, 1938, a resolution (No. XXXVIII) was adopted providing for the appointment by the Pan American Union of a Committee of Experts to study the problems of nature protection and wildlife preservation in the American Republics. The Committee was also charged with the formulation of a Draft Convention to embody measures for preserving the flora and fauna in the Western Hemisphere.



Aerial photo by Capt. Albert W. Stevens, courtesy of Pan American-Grace Airways.

MT. ACONCAGUA IN ARGENTINA, highest peak of the Andes on the "hump" near the border of Chile, elevation 23,098 feet, is in the midst of a magnificent mountain area of distinctly national park caliber.

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union, in accordance with that resolution, called a meeting of the Committee of Experts for May, 1940. The Committee held a number of meetings at the Pan American Union, in Washington, D. C., between May 13 and 16 inclusive, at a time and place which coincided with those of the Eighth American Scientific Congress. The Committee was made up of the following official members, each representing one of the American Republics: Miguel E. Quirno Lavallo, Argentina; Carlos Dorado Chopitea, Bolivia; Glycon de Paiva Teixeira, Brazil; Carlos Muñoz P., Chile; Augusto Tono de la E., Colombia; Modesto Martínez, Costa Rica; Mario Sánchez Roig, Cuba; Julio Vega Batlle, Dominican Republic; Manuel Crespo, Ecuador; Jacques C. Antoine, Haiti; Justo Sierra, Mexico; Julio E. Briceño,

Panamá; Horacio A. Fernández, Paraguay; G. Morales Macedo, Perú; Alexander Wetmore, United States; Daniel Rey Vercesi, Uruguay; and Manuel González Vale, Venezuela. In addition to the foregoing, Dr. Carlos de la Torre y Huerta and Dr. Abelardo Moreno, both of Cuba, were present at sessions of the Committee. Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union, opened the inaugural session; Dr. Alexander Wetmore was elected chairman and presided thereafter. Mr. J. L. Colom, Chief of the Division of Agricultural Cooperation of the Pan American Union, served as Secretary to the Committee of Experts throughout its sessions; and Mr. Harold J. Coolidge, Jr., Chairman of the Pan American Section, American Committee for International Wildlife Protection, served as technical adviser.

During the time between adoption of the Resolution in Lima and signing of the Convention in Washington, the Division of Agricultural Cooperation was busy assembling data from all the member countries. A detailed questionnaire was sent to all governments, asking them to submit complete information on the whole program of protection given to plants and animals in their respective countries. As a result of the mass of information received in reply to the questionnaire, in the form of legislation and of published and unpublished reports of all kinds, the Division compiled these data and issued four publications on the flora and fauna of the member countries in both Spanish and English. Volume I, in two parts, dealt with Fauna, while the two parts of Volume II were concerned with Flora and National Parks. All of this information was made available to the Committee of Experts and proved most useful in the preliminary discussions. Several months before the meeting of the Committee, a suggested draft of the Convention was prepared by the Pan American Union and sent to the twenty-one American Republics to serve as a basis for the instruction of their delegates and to explain the scope of the hoped-for international agreement. The Draft Convention, as finally adopted by the Committee of Experts, was approved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in early June.

The following plenipotentiaries affixed their signatures to the Convention on October 12: The Secretary of State, Honorable Cordell Hull; the Minister of El Salvador, Dr. Héctor David Castro; the Ambassador of Perú, Dr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander; the Ambassador of Ecuador, Captain Colón Eloy Alfaro; the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Pedro Martínez Fraga; the Ambassador of Venezuela, Dr. Diógenes Escalante; the Minister of Bolivia, Dr. Luis F. Guachalla; the Minister of Nicaragua, Dr. León De Bayle; and the First Secretary, Legation of the Dominican Republic, Dr. Julio Vega Batlle. The ceremony, presided over by Dr. L. S. Rowe,

Director General of the Pan American Union, was witnessed by representatives of several organizations in the United States that are specially interested in the purposes of the Convention.

The Convention will remain open for signature by the rest of the American Republics. Up to January 30, additional representatives had signed for their respective countries as follows: the Minister of Costa Rica, Dr. Luis Fernández; the Ambassador of Mexico, Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera; the Minister of Uruguay, Dr. J. Richling; the Minister of Brazil, Dr. Arno Konder; the Ambassador of Colombia, Dr. Gabriel Turbay; and the Ambassador of Chile, Dr. Rodolfo Michels.

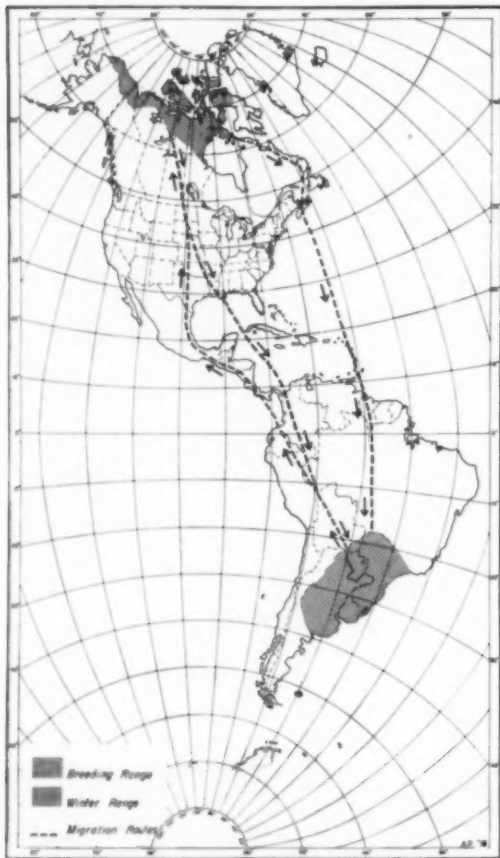
As set forth in its preamble, the Convention has for its purpose the protection and preservation in their natural habitat of representatives of all species and genera of the native flora and fauna of the American continent, "in sufficient numbers and over areas extensive enough to assure them from becoming extinct," and the protection and preservation of "scenery of extraordinary beauty, unusual and striking geologic formations, regions and natural objects of aesthetic, historic or scientific value."

It is generally recognized that the program of nature protection and wildlife preservation already developed in the United States goes much further than such programs in most of the Latin American countries. Reasons for this are readily found. In general,



Photo courtesy of Mrs. Donald Gray and Pan American Union.

THE VOLCANO OSORNO IN SOUTHERN CHILE, rising in white robed majesty above the waters of Lake Llanquihue, is the predominating feature in an enchanted region of deep green lakes, tumbling waterfalls and eternal snows.



Courtesy of Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior.
MIGRATION ROUTES AND RANGES OF THE GOLDEN PLOVER (shown in cover illustration) between North and South America.

the greater density of population has created a more pressing need for such protection. That the Latin American leaders are fully aware of the great importance of the Convention is seen, however, from the accompanying statement issued in connection with the signing ceremonies by the Minister of El Salvador, Dr. Héctor David Castro, who is Vice-Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union.

A Pan American treaty for nature protection has come into being. The framework now exists upon which to build an enduring structure of hemispheric protection. Some parts of this edifice will be strictly international in their application, others national and local; but all will be of concern to every true conservationist in the Western Hemisphere.

In the international realm an outstanding problem to be solved is that of protecting migratory birds. Certain species of these, because of their beautiful songs

or plumage, usefulness to agriculture, or desirability as game, are given effective protection in one country, only to be exposed to destruction in the countries to which they periodically migrate and which afford them ineffective protection or none whatever. Another problem to be solved by international agreement is that of maintaining plant covering on watersheds located along international boundaries from which residents of both countries receive water.

The great need, however, is for modifying old or adopting new practices within each of the several countries themselves. Protection must be given to species of plants and animals which are in danger of disappearing within a relatively short time. Laws prohibiting the indiscriminate burning-over of valuable timberland for agricultural use are needed in many Latin American communities. Park areas including sites of outstanding natural beauty must be set aside, and approach roads and other facilities built for the convenience of both local citizens and national and foreign tourists. These and hundreds of other problems await the action of the various countries.

While the grave international situation may delay the program so successfully launched, it can reasonably be expected that the next decade will see tremendous advances made in the realm of nature protection and wildlife preservation in this hemisphere. The Pan American Union is planning to provide technical assistance to those countries which need it, and to coordinate all efforts of an official character. But the real stimulus must be furnished by the unrelenting efforts of every person and organization in every country whose interests are bound together in this common cause.

Newton B. Drury, Director of the National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior, writes:

The Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the American Republics is, I trust, but the beginning of Pan American long range planning of conservation. It is to the common good of all of the American republics to conserve in various types of national parks and national reserves their distinctive fauna and flora and their scenic and scientific values, as well as to preserve outstanding archeological and historic sites.

I see in this Convention the spark that may arouse to crusading vigor the preservation of superlative examples of nature throughout the Americas. May it be another Yellowstone campfire from which inspired men will go forth to fight destruction of the unique natural assets of the entire New World. It is also my hope that this Convention will achieve the Pan American cooperation essential to a more complete conservation of our resources.

CONVENTION ON NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

PREAMBLE

The governments of the American Republics, wishing to protect and preserve in their natural habitat representatives of all species and genera of their native flora and fauna, including migratory birds, in sufficient numbers and over areas extensive enough to assure them from becoming extinct through any agency within man's control; and

Wishing to protect and preserve scenery of extraordinary beauty, unusual and striking geologic formations, regions and natural objects of aesthetic, historic or scientific value, and areas characterized by primitive conditions in those cases covered by this Convention; and

Wishing to conclude a Convention on the protection of nature and the preservation of flora and fauna to effectuate the foregoing purposes, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I

Description of terms used in the wording of this Convention.

1. The expression *National Parks* shall denote:

Areas established for the protection and preservation of superlative scenery, flora and fauna of nation-

Ira N. Gabrielson, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior, makes the following appraisal:

We welcome with enthusiasm the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the American Republics. So disastrous were the effects of unwise exploitation in the United States that our first task has been that of wildlife restoration—undoing damage and making way for conservation. With this experience, it is especially encouraging to note that conservation steps may be taken in other parts of our hemisphere before the fauna and flora have been seriously despoiled. The remarkable results that we have obtained in our restoration programs for migratory birds have demonstrated the effectiveness of international cooperation. Without the Migratory Bird Treaty, with Canada and Mexico, this work could not have been accomplished. We thus have every reason to be optimistic over the results of an international undertaking that includes the entire hemisphere and becomes effective before unwise exploitation has become general.

C. E. Rachford, Acting Chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, comments as follows:

The objectives, principles and specifications expressed and defined by the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the American Republics are wholly supported and confirmed by the experience of the Forest Service; this experience extends over a period of thirty-five years and relates to approximately one-tenth of the land area of the continental United States, plus parts of Alaska and Puerto Rico. Adoption of the Convention by all of the governments concerned would establish bases for integrated programs of action which would be harmonious, consistent and of maximum effectiveness.

al significance which the general public may enjoy and from which it may benefit when placed under public control.

2. The expression *National Reserves* shall denote:

Regions established for conservation and utilization of natural resources under government control, on which protection of animal and plant life will be afforded in so far as this may be consistent with the primary purposes of such reserves.

3. The expression *Nature Monuments* shall denote:

Regions, objects, or living species of flora or fauna of aesthetic, historic or scientific interest to which strict protection is given. The purpose of nature monuments is the protection of a specific object, or a species of flora or fauna, by setting aside an area, an object, or a single species, as an inviolate nature monument, except for duly authorized scientific investigations or government inspection.

4. The expression *Strict Wilderness Reserves* shall denote:

A region under public control characterized by primitive conditions of flora, fauna, transportation and habitation wherein there is no provision for the passage of motorized transportation and all commercial developments are excluded.

5. The expression *Migratory Birds* shall denote:

Birds of those species, all or some of whose individual members, may at any season cross any of the boundaries between the American countries. Some of the species of the following families are examples of birds characterized as migratory: Charadriidae, Scolopacidae, Caprimulgidae, Hirundinidae.



Photo by Arthur H. Fisher.

THE AMERICAN OR BALD EAGLE, adopted as the national symbol of the United States by the Continental Congress in 1782, is now protected from molestation of any kind, except in Alaska, by a Federal law enacted in 1940.

ARTICLE II

1. The Contracting Governments will explore at once the possibility of establishing in their territories national parks, national reserves, nature monuments,

and strict wilderness reserves as defined in the preceding article. In all cases where such establishment is feasible, the creation thereof shall be begun as soon as possible after the effective date of the present Convention.

2. If in any country the establishment of national parks, national reserves, nature monuments, or strict wilderness reserves is found to be impractical at present, suitable areas, objects or living species of fauna or flora, as the case may be, shall be selected as early as possible to be transformed into national parks, national reserves, nature monuments or strict wilderness reserves as soon as, in the opinion of the authorities concerned, circumstances will permit.

3. The Contracting Governments shall notify the Pan American Union of the establishment of any national parks, national reserves, nature monuments, or strict wilderness reserves, and of the legislation, including the methods of administrative control, adopted in connection therewith.

ARTICLE III

The Contracting Governments agree that the boundaries of national parks shall not be altered, or any portion thereof be capable of alienation, except by the competent legislative authority. The resources of these reserves shall not be subject to exploitation for commercial profit.

The Contracting Governments agree to prohibit hunting, killing and capturing of members of the fauna and destruction or collection of representatives of the flora in national parks except by or under the direction or control of the park authorities, or for duly authorized scientific investigations.

The Contracting Governments further agree to provide facilities for public recreation and education in national parks consistent with the purposes of this Convention.

ARTICLE IV

The Contracting Governments agree to maintain the strict wilderness reserves inviolate, as far as practicable, except for duly authorized scientific investigations or government inspection, or such uses as are consistent with the purposes for which the area was established.

ARTICLE V

1. The Contracting Governments agree to adopt, or to propose such adoption to their respective appropriate law-making bodies, suitable laws and regulations for the protection and preservation of flora and fauna

within their national boundaries, but not included in the national parks, national reserves, nature monuments, or strict wilderness reserves referred to in ARTICLE II hereof. Such regulations shall contain proper provisions for the taking of specimens of flora and fauna for scientific study and investigation by properly accredited individuals and agencies.

2. The Contracting Governments agree to adopt, or to recommend that their respective legislatures adopt, laws which will assure the protection and preservation of the natural scenery, striking geological formations, and regions and natural objects of aesthetic interest or historic or scientific value.

ARTICLE VI

The Contracting Governments agree to cooperate among themselves in promoting the objectives of the present Convention. To this end they will lend proper assistance, consistent with national laws, to scientists of the American Republics engaged in research and field study; they may, when circumstances warrant, enter into agreements with one another or with scientific institutions of the Americas in order to increase the effectiveness of this collaboration; and they shall make available to all the American Republics equally through publication or otherwise the scientific knowledge resulting from such cooperative effort.

ARTICLE VII

The Contracting Governments shall adopt appropriate measures for the protection of migratory birds of economic or aesthetic value or to prevent the threatened extinction of any given species. Adequate measures shall be adopted which will permit, in so far as the respective governments may see fit, a rational utilization of migratory birds for the purpose of sports as well as for food, commerce, and industry, and for scientific study and investigation.

ARTICLE VIII

The protection of the species mentioned in the Annex* to the present Convention, is declared to be of special urgency and importance. Species included therein shall be protected as completely as possible, and their hunting, killing, capturing, or taking, shall be allowed only with the permission of the appropriate government authorities in the country. Such permis-



Photo in Brazil by Arthur H. Fisher.

THE AMERICAN EGRET ranges throughout the tropical and warmer temperate portions of the Americas. "Shall magnificent birds like this be 'Massacred for Millinery'?" (Send for Circular No. 45 of this title, National Audubon Society, 1006 Fifth Ave., New York City.)

sion shall be granted only under special circumstances, in order to further scientific purposes, or when essential for the administration of the area in which the animal or plant is found.



Photo in Brazil by Arthur H. Fisher.

TOGO TOUCAN, found in the Amazon River region of Brazil, is the largest of seventy species in a group of tropical American birds noted for their odd forms and large, brilliantly-colored beaks.

**LIST OF SPECIES TO BE INCLUDED FOR THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN THE
ANNEX TO THE CONVENTION ON NATURE
PROTECTION AND WILD LIFE PRESERVATION
IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS**

Woodland Caribou	<i>Rangifer caribou sylvestris</i>
Sea Otter	<i>Enhydra lutris</i>
Manatee	<i>Trichechus latirostris</i>
Trumpeter Swan	<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>
California Condor	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>
Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>
Eskimo Curlew	<i>Phaeopus borealis</i>
Hudsonian Godwit	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>
Puerto Rican Parrot	<i>Amazona vittata</i>
Ivory-billed Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus principalis</i>

ARTICLE IX

Each Contracting Government shall take the necessary measures to control and regulate the importation, exportation and transit of protected fauna or flora or any part thereof by the following means:

1. The issuing of certificates authorizing the ex-

portation or transit of protected species of flora or fauna, or parts thereof.

2. The prohibition of the importation of any species of fauna or flora or any part thereof protected by the country of origin unless accompanied by a certificate of lawful exportation as provided for in Paragraph I of this article.



Photo courtesy of the Pan American Union.

THE RHEA, or (incorrectly called) South American ostrich, shown on the pampas of Argentina.



Photo courtesy of the Pan American Union.

THE GUANACO, camel-like ancestor of the llama and alpaca, is found from Peru and Bolivia to Tierra del Fuego.

ARTICLE X

1. The terms of this Convention shall in no way be interpreted as replacing international agreements previously entered into by one or more of the High Contracting Powers.

2. The Pan American Union shall notify the Contracting Parties of any information relevant to the purposes of the present Convention communicated to it by any national museums or by any organizations, national or international, established within their jurisdiction and interested in the purposes of the Convention.

ARTICLE XI

1. The original of the present Convention in Spanish, English, Portuguese and French shall be deposited with the Pan American Union and opened for signature by the American Governments on October 12, 1940.

2. The present Convention shall remain open for signature by the American Governments. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall notify their receipt and the dates thereof, and the terms of any accompanying declarations or reservations, to all participating Governments.

3. The present Convention shall come into force three months after the deposit of not less than five ratifications with the Pan American Union.

4. Any ratification received after the date of the entry into force of the Convention, shall take effect three months after the date of its deposit with the Pan American Union.

ARTICLE XII

1. Any Contracting Government may at any time denounce the present Convention by a notification in writing addressed to the Pan American Union. Such denunciation shall take effect one year after the date of the receipt of the notification by the Pan American Union, provided, however, that no denunciation shall take effect until the expiration of five years from the date of the entry into force of this Convention.

2. If, as the result of simultaneous or successive denunciations, the number of Contracting Governments is reduced to less than three, the Convention shall cease to be in force from the date on which the last of such denunciations takes effect in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Paragraph.

3. The Pan American Union shall notify all of the American Governments of any denunciations and the date on which they take effect.

4. Should the Convention cease to be in force under the provisions of Paragraph 2 of this article, the Pan American Union shall notify all of the American Governments, indicating the date on which this will become effective.

*The Annex to this Convention will comprise lists of flora and fauna to be submitted to the Pan American Union by the respective governments adhering thereto. Up to the present time only Brazil and the United States have submitted such lists.

Copies of the Convention, of the above lists, and of documentary material compiled for the Committee of Experts, can be obtained from the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.—ED.



Photo courtesy of Public Roads Administration.

MT. ATITLAN ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LAKE ATITLAN, seen through the Panajachel Valley. This region in Guatemala has outstanding scenic and scientific interest, and should be preserved as a national park.



Photo by Alexander Wetmore, courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution.

NATIONAL PARK OF VENEZUELA, in the northern part of the State of Aragua. Both the distant mountains, covered with primitive rain forest, and the lowlands are included in this great natural reserve.



Photo by Alexander Wetmore, courtesy of the Smithsonian Institution.

FORESTED SHORE OF BARRO COLORADO ISLAND, a tropical laboratory on Gatun Lake in the Panama Canal Zone. Maintained for several years by the National Research Council, this island laboratory was recognized by Congress in 1940 as a reserve under the name Canal Zone Biological Area.

CONSERVATION OF NATIONAL PARKS

By HAROLD C. BRYANT

Consultant, National Park Service

EDITOR'S NOTE: *This article is reprinted from the Region III Quarterly of the National Park Service, Vol. 1, No. 2, October 1939, with editorial footnotes to bring it up to date. The author has served as Assistant Director in charge of the Branch of Research and Education, Supervisor of the renamed Branch of Research and Information, and Acting Superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park.*

A VISITOR on the rim of Grand Canyon stated that she had been afraid to return and look at the canyon lest it be changed. Her experience indicated that landscape changes are common. I remember vividly that my father, for years, talked about a return to his boyhood home. After the visit was made he lost all desire to return there because of the marked changes which had spoiled his boyhood picture of the river and the woods. The river had been diverted into another channel; the woods had been replaced by corn fields. Most of us wish to hold certain desirable places in their virgin condition and unmodified by man. The earliest ideal set up by those interested in a national park system held to the idea that it would be a worthwhile thing to pick out certain superlative areas within the United States, call them national parks, and hold them unmodified and unspoiled for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations.

The basic law establishing the National Park Service states it shall be the duty of the Service to "Conserve natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein" in such manner as to keep it unmodified and unspoiled for the future. Through the years we have discovered that it is not difficult to select suitable areas for protection but it is a very difficult thing to hold them unmodified.

The very objects which we set out to conserve may be destroyed, through careless-

ness or vandalism. A petrified tree may be knocked apart and the pieces carried away as souvenirs. Some species of animal may be exterminated on the plea that it damages trees or feeds upon some other species of game animal.

As soon as we invite millions of people into the national parks we are confronted with the need for accommodations requiring man-made buildings and campgrounds. The higher the volume of travel, the greater the difficulty of restricting development and preventing modification of the terrain. A heavily used campground endangers tree life; automobiles run over and kill squirrels; needed drinking water pumped from springs may leave drought conditions in a whole canyon.

Most of us perhaps feel that a certain amount of development for the care of the public is well justified, even if it means loss of primeval conditions, but there remains a greater difficulty: that of keeping park areas free from industrial and commercial development. Even though most people may definitely oppose commercial development, exploitation of the national parks by selfishly-interested people is a constant menace. Perhaps a review of some of the at-



Photo courtesy of National Park Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior.

HETCH HETCHY VALLEY IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, before the dam was built.

tempts at exploitation (and some of them have been successful) may be helpful in forming a picture of the grave danger that continually confronts the defenders of our National Park System.

It took many years to eliminate sheep grazing from national parks. Sheep men had long found beautiful green pastures in the high mountains and they fought to maintain a foothold. Only after the United States Army sent its cavalry into the parks to patrol boundary lines and drive out sheepmen was commercial grazing first eliminated. The situation was revived during the war when cattlemen successfully secured minimum grazing rights within certain national park areas on the basis of emergency need. There is still one national park where sheep grazing has not been entirely eliminated.

There are many fine streams and waterfalls within national parks. Power interests have long coveted desirable power sites. Yosemite's waterfalls were once carefully surveyed and reports indicated that they would produce abundant electric energy. The reports even indicated that diversion of the Merced River through a tunnel, eliminating some of the waterfalls, would produce many kilowatts of electricity at a minimum cost. Similarly, the whole of the Kings River, within the proposed Kings Canyon National Park, was reported upon and many dam-sites were advocated. Only the loss of interest in hydroelectric power as against the cheaper steam generated power has prevented many additional attempts to utilize power sites within the national parks.

Likewise irrigation interests have coveted water supplies that might be made available from the national parks. One of the most serious threats to the park system occurred when Idaho demanded a reservoir site in the Beckler Basin in the southwest corner of Yellowstone National Park. The latest demand from the same source has been for the use of Yellowstone Lake water by constructing a dam and a diversion tunnel.

Finally after the failure of John Muir and other conservationists to prevent San Francisco from destroying Hetch Hetchy Valley, in Yosemite National Park, and turning it into a reservoir, special legislation was secured making it more difficult for power and irrigation "grabs" within the national parks. Even that did not prevent the successful move by irrigationists in Colorado to divert water from the west side of the Rockies through a tunnel underneath Rocky Mountain National Park two years ago.¹

There is plenty of evidence indicating that the fight is not yet over—in fact, conservationists are facing the most dangerous situation which has yet developed. Recently, when the Gearhart Bill providing for establishment of the Kings Canyon National Park in California came from a congressional committee, it had attached to it an amendment providing that both power and irrigation use could be made of the resources within this proposed national park. One congressman spoke of the "right kind of a park bill" (one which provided for, instead of against, industrial development). Should this bill pass un-

changed, it would set a terrible precedent. Persons fighting to conserve some areas free from commercial enterprise would find that they were truly fighting a "lost cause." And certainly, with inability to keep out industrial development in new park areas, we could reasonably expect that similar developments could be forced in any established national park. Strict adherence to park standards forms the best defense. Let the bars down and a stampede for choice sites will follow.²

A grave danger faces Grand Canyon National Monument because of the proposal to build a dam at Bridge Canyon. The argument used is that it will help safeguard



Photo courtesy of National Park Service, U. S. Dept. of the Interior.

HETCH HETCHY RESERVOIR IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, after the dam was built.

Boulder Dam and at the same time improve availability of power and water. If and when the Bridge Canyon Dam is built, water will be backed up into the lower end of a very beautiful portion of Grand Canyon, below Toroweap Point. This lake water will not only partially fill the deepest perpendicular walled canyon contained in either the monument or the park but it will cover a magnificent geological exhibit of a great lava flow into the canyon, and a fine series of hot springs and other natural features. This lake will soon fill, with the millions of tons of debris carried by the river, thus permanently destroying the scenic beauties of that portion of Grand Canyon west of that contained within the park.

Wherever crowds congregate there are men who wish to introduce money-catching devices. I remember that in the 1920's there were many requests to install golf courses, merry-go-rounds, bump-the-bumps, roller-coasters and the like. Beach resorts have plenty of such money-catching devices. In national parks they should be strictly banned.

Another menace has always been that of change of boundary lines in order to allow the utilization of natural resources. The Federal Government is now buying back from private owners magnificent sugar pine forests to the north of Yosemite. These forests were once within the national park but were traded for important private holdings in the heart of the park. Some of the finest scenery along the crest of the Sierra Nevada in this same park was eliminated many years ago on the basis that it contained mineral resources. Whenever the suggestion is made that it now be returned to the park because these mineral resources have never been found profitable, the plea is made that the upper San Joaquin River is desirable for power sites and, therefore, should remain outside of a national park. Furthermore, some of this region contains several storage reservoirs and hence, although it contains Mts. Ritter and Banner, higher and more scenic peaks than anything within the park at present, this superlative area is outside and not inside Yosemite National Park.

These boundary changes also have a bearing on wildlife. In many instances slices have been cut from original park areas which have greatly reduced the forage for game. The original Olympic National Monument in Washington was greatly reduced in size to allow lumbering. The Roosevelt elk then found it necessary to go outside of the monument for winter feed and hence were slaughtered, yet the original plan was to give safety to this disappearing species by the creation of a reserve.³

There are other conservation problems in the national parks which are less commercial in aspect but are exceedingly important.

Animal life may suffer a severe setback by having

its food supply and breeding places usurped by an exotic intruder. Where the introduced European Starling occupies every woodpecker's hole, bluebirds, chickadees, and nut-hatches, the normal users of such excavations, are driven from the country. If opossums are introduced in the west where they never were found before, their egg- and bird-eating habits directly affect native species of birds. Where a weed-like foxtail grass gets a foothold, it replaces native grasses that are far more useful to native animals. The proper conservation of wildlife and plant life demands that a constant fight be made to prevent encroachment of exotics, both plant and animal. There are few graver dangers to the plan to present natural unmodified environment than that involved in the exotic intruder, either plant or animal.

When we see continual changes made of primeval areas, it is time that we lay full plans for saving some areas in true primeval condition. This can only be done where roads are prohibited. The Wilderness Society has suggested that in forested areas a wilderness must contain a minimum of 300,000 acres, and on open deserts it should contain 500,000 acres to be effective. This means that there are few areas outside of national parks and national forests that can meet the requirements. Consequently these government agencies must take the responsibility of maintaining wilderness areas large enough to meet the definition.

Noise is nerve-wracking. More and more, man needs opportunity to get away from those things which wear upon the nerves. Through the ages he has found relief by the scenery in great forests. The appeal of true wilderness is found in quietude and solitude as well as in the unspoiled beauty of natural surroundings. It is increasingly hard to get away from the noise of men. Wilderness areas, far from their daily haunts, now reverberate with the sounds made by automobiles, outboard motorboats or airplanes. We may countenance horseback travel but motorized equipment largely takes away the feeling and inspiration of vast undisturbed terrain. The attempt must be made to save some places from undesirable encroachment and keep them roadless and as noiseless as possible. Like other ideals, this is increasingly hard to attain, for there are those who demand all the modern methods of travel.

The wilderness character of national parks is preserved by prohibition of airports and roads but it is a constant fight to prevent such developments. Yellowstone already has four entrance roads but Idaho is clamoring for a fifth. Great Smoky Mountains has seven and a half miles of ridge road but there are those who demand still more. Road enthusiasts on the Olympic Peninsula want a road across one corner of Olympic National Park which park enthusi-

Mirrored

asts demand shall remain a true wilderness park with no roads. The proposed Everglades National Park in Florida was hardly projected before plans were suggested for a loop road through it. We are not very far along toward the ideal of large roadless wilderness areas, for only two parks (both very new and one an isolated island) have thus far withstood road encroachment.⁴

It is quite evident from the park problems enumerated above that it takes more than a law creating a park to attain true conservation of the features it possesses. High ideals, and adherence to standards alone will prevent the gradual sapping away of all the park features which can be readily utilized for

commercial gain. There are some things so precious that they are priceless and placed under constant guard. So may it be with the national parks!

¹The tunnel under Rocky Mountain National Park was authorized as part of the Colorado-Big Thompson Diversion Project in 1937, and funds to begin it were included in the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1938-39. Work commenced at both ends during the summer of 1940.

²After strenuous opposition by conservationists, the amendment providing for power and irrigation use of resources within the Kings Canyon National Park was stricken from the Gearhart Bill before its passage by Congress. The act establishing this new park was approved on March 4, 1940. (NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN: November 1939, and July 1940.)

³The Olympic National Park, as established by Congress in 1938 and enlarged by Presidential proclamation on January 2, 1940, now includes winter feeding grounds for many of the Roosevelt elk that inhabit the park area during the summer months. (NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN: December 1938, and July 1940.)

⁴Olympic National Park now includes a few roads in its new additions, but Kings Canyon is practically roadless and Isle Royale has no roads at all.

NATURE'S BALANCES IN NATIONAL AND STATE PARKS*

By RICHARD LIEBER

"The manifold park interests, expressing the widely extended park uses, are of organic growth and were not thought of in the original set-up. They came about largely after the organization of the National Park Service in 1916 as part of a plan to give adequate opportunity for more receptive enjoyment through a better knowledge and understanding of the environment. Nature guides, museums, lectures (inspirational or on subjects of related flora, fauna, geology, archaeology and history), park museums, pamphlets, maps, and many other features are just a few of the supporting material for park appreciation. In fact, this 'pleasuring ground of the people' is beginning to deserve its name. There will be more not less demand, reasonable or otherwise, on the part of the public for increased service, which means increased cost for needed personnel and equipment, and increased strain on the landscape.

"Of course all of this will upset Nature's balances more and more. It will have another very undesirable effect. The bringing together of hundreds of thousands of people in a comparatively small space and short season might easily have in its wake the production of the same undesirable conditions that prevail in places of permanent conflux of dense population, namely the industrial city. In other words, in order to take care of the mass of people who rush in on us, water, food, shelter and quarters, garbage reduction and sewage disposal of necessity will become inadequate and as a result we might be headed for slums: Park slums in this case. Instead of further expansion, which after all has to be paid for by somebody, we should have retrenchment and not attempt the impossible provision of all kinds of amusements that like to travel under the protective coloring of recreation.

"In park work, both National and State, we need more thoughtful purists than reckless expansionists and showmen, i.e., we need them if we want to keep our magnificent heritage in scenery and wildlife in such a condition under which Nature may carry out its own laws. I am not inclined to wax petulant, but I have seen through a long line of years the encroachment of artificialities in places which we had sworn to hold sacred. When a swing band plays Chopin's 'Funeral March' the passionate strains have lost their meaning. It has just become the funeral march of good taste and decency.

"When new properties are taken over, such as the glorious Olympic Mountain region, we have promised ourselves not to repeat present errors. That confession in itself is straightforward and simple enough. The difficulty lies in making plans and forming a policy for the administration of this and other new properties in such a way as to avoid the first faux pas which leads off in the direction of more and more concessions and pitfalls in administration and management. The great Augustus said, Principiis obsta. That means, 'To be safe, resist the beginnings'."

*Excerpt from "Nature's Balances in Parks and Elsewhere," in 1940 Yearbook—Park and Recreation Progress, National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.



SCENE IN THE SAGUARO NATIONAL MONUMENT, ARIZONA

Photo by H. L. Shantz

NATIONAL MONUMENT PROPOSALS IN ARIZONA

CONGRESSIONAL legislation that threatened the integrity of the National Monument System in the last Congress died with its adjournment. The two bills, S. 4130 and S. 4083, which passed the Senate in September, were described in our National Park News Service, Release Number 45, of October 11, 1940. S. 4130 never reached a vote in the House because of members' objections to its consideration, and S. 4083 was not reported out of the House Committee on the Public Lands.

Within a few days after the convening of the 77th Congress, however, this undesirable legislation was re-introduced in both House and Senate. The new bills may be summarized as follows: H. R. 1063 (Murdock) would provide for the establishment of the Coronado International Monument in Arizona and permit grazing, prospecting and mining therein; S. 258 and S. 752 (Hayden) would provide for the establishment of the Coronado International Memorial in Arizona and permit grazing, prospecting and mining therein; H. R. 1064 (Murdock) would change the designation of the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona to a "national recreational area" and permit mining therein; and the companion bills, H. R. 2675 (Murdock)—S. 260 (Hayden) would permit mining within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.

Little change has been made in any of these bills except the proposal for a Coronado International Memorial instead of Monument in S. 258 and S. 752.

and this involves a change in name only. Whichever name is chosen, it is still proposed to set aside by proclamation any lands within a described area of 2,880 acres (when Mexico has provided for the establishment of a similar adjoining area), for the purpose of permanently commemorating the explorations of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado in the Southwest. These lands lie mostly within the Coronado National Forest and are said to be in excellent range country. For this reason, apparently, the bills would not merely provide for the continuance of valid existing rights, but also specifically permit grazing, prospecting and mining under regulations "substantially similar to those now in effect." If such an area were so established as an international monument, we still believe it would create a dangerous precedent for the commercial utilization of all areas in the National Monument System and consequent degradation of their original standards. To call it an international memorial would be no more appropriate, because direct economic land uses are inconsistent with the complete preservation of any area having either natural or historic significance. Endorsement of the proposal by local interests directly affected does not alter this fact.

In order to give concrete recognition to the noted Spanish explorer who came into our Southwest 400 years ago, it is possible to establish a Coronado International Monument or Memorial without sacrificing long-accepted standards of preservation for all

areas in the National Monument System. We believe it would be far better to have a very small area of a few acres, *completely protected*, with a suitable commemorative plaque or memorial, than to have over 2,000 acres of so-called "Monument" or "Memorial" under the present terms of the bills H. R. 1063, S. 258 and S. 752. We urge the amendment of these bills, therefore, so as to provide for establishment of a smaller tract and so that such non-conforming land uses as grazing, prospecting and mining will *not* be permitted within its boundaries.

None of the bills affecting the status of the existing Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument is necessary or desirable. The purpose of all three is to permit mining within the monument. Even though the area has been prospected since the Spanish era of southwestern occupation, no important mines are being operated on the few old mining claims that remain there today. In spite of this fact, we are reliably informed that local interests want to prospect where the finest specimens of Organ Pipe Cactus are growing. This would nullify the purposes for which the area was set aside.

The Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument was established in 1937 to preserve several rare species of cactus and associated forms of plant and animal life, especially some of the few Desert Bighorn sheep left in the United States. It borders on the international boundary with Mexico and encompasses more than 300,000 acres of outstanding desert country. Besides the largest concentrations of the Organ Pipe Cactus (*Cercus Thurberi*) in the United States, it contains such other rare species as the Senita (*Cercus Schottii*) and Wilcoxia (*Cercus Diguetii*).

Whether or not the name of this area is changed to a so-called "national recreational area," we believe that the proposal to permit mining therein is an indefensible attempt to allow commercial utilization of natural resources in an area originally set aside for complete preservation as a national monument. Once a public reservation has been made for the primary purpose of preserving natural features, we believe it should be retained for that purpose in essentially unmodified condition—unless further scientific study shows that purpose to be inappropriate and scientific agencies definitely recommend its release for other uses. As long as the features that justified establishment of the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument are considered worthy of preservation, we believe the area should remain inviolate against the encroachments of non-conforming land uses. On this very basis it has been the settled policy of the Federal Government that mineral development be forever excluded from such areas. The fact that Congress has temporarily overridden this policy in the case of Glacier Bay National Monument, without even attempting to ob-

tain knowledge of its mineral resources, is no valid reason for opening up other National Monuments to mining.

We repeat, therefore, that these new bills, H. R. 1064 and H. R. 2675—S. 260, are contrary to public policies heretofore established in the national interest and should be strenuously opposed. Their passage would create an unfortunate precedent for mining in other National Monuments, and might conceivably be the forerunner of a complete collapse of the National Monument System.

Some National Monuments have been set aside so hastily in recent years that they are now determined to include certain lands better suited to other purposes. A case in point may be the Saguaro National Monument in Arizona. Senator Hayden has reintroduced his bill to revise the boundaries of this area. As S. 7, it passed the Senate during the 76th Congress, but was not reported out of the House Committee on the Public Lands. In the new Congress it has reappeared in two versions: S. 259 (Hayden), which



Photo by H. L. Shantz

ORGAN PIPE CACTUS IN THE NATIONAL MONUMENT OF THAT NAME IN ARIZONA.

omits one line by mistake; and S. 394 (Hayden), which is identical with the old bill, S. 7, and supercedes the other version. Representative Murdock has also introduced H. R. 2676 as a companion bill to S. 394.

As established by proclamation of President Hoover on March 1, 1933, the Saguaro National Monument embraces more than 63,000 acres. It was set aside to preserve an especially fine area of saguaro or giant cactus (*Cereus giganteus* or *Carnegiea gigantea*), but the present monument includes a mountain ridge rising completely above the cactus belt.

The proposed legislation would authorize, first, the acquisition by the Federal Government of important lands not in Federal ownership within the monument

boundaries, and second, the elimination of a large section of the monument by its restoration to the Coronado National Forest. The private lands containing valuable cactus growth would be acquired by purchase and desirable State lands would also be turned over to the Federal Government by exchange. Some 50,000 acres would be returned to the national forest, because they appear to be chiefly useful for grazing purposes.

This legislation would not only enable the National Park Service to administer the monument as an integrated unit, but it would at the same time eliminate from the monument a considerable area with no Saguaro growth. Such a solution is certainly preferable to the possible alternatives of abolition of the monument or grazing within its boundaries.

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

All Books Listed Below Should Be Ordered Direct from the Publishers

THE GREAT NATURALISTS EXPLORE SOUTH AMERICA, by Paul Russell Cutright. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York City, 1940. 340 pages. 42 illustrations. Price \$3.50.

Reviewed by EDWARD A. PREBLE

Many naturalists have explored the countries of South America and made notable contributions to science. Now for the first time, however, a book has been written for the lay reader about interesting species of wildlife over much of the continent. Selecting the meat of discoveries made by various men of science, Dr. Cutright has described the habitat, morphology, geographical distribution, classification, general habits and economic importance of each, treating them from the viewpoints of both a zoologist and born story-teller.

Despite the title of the book, only forty pages of it deal with actual explorations. The rest is devoted to engaging discussions of various species, compiled in part from the accounts of the field naturalists covered in Part I, and in part from other studies.

The list of naturalists begins with Alexander von Humboldt in 1799 and includes Charles Waterton, Charles Darwin (whose inspiration came in part from reading Humboldt's accounts), Richard Schomburgk, William H. Edwards (first naturalist from the United States), Alfred Russel Wallace, Henry W. Bates, Richard Spruce, and W. H. Hudson, an Argentinean of English descent, who was the only native South American to write widely on that continent's natural history.

In more modern times, the many naturalists who have travelled and collected in South America include R. W. G. Hingston, Leo Miller, Frank M. Chapman, George K. Cherrie, Theodore Roosevelt, William

Beebe, Robert C. Murphy, Raymond L. Ditmars, and a few others.

This list might well have been extended. One American naturalist who has done more to further our knowledge of recent mammalian life in South America than any other who comes to mind is Wilfred H. Osgood of the Field Museum in Chicago. He has made several extended trips to various parts of the southern continent, and has made notable additions to the records, from his own collections and those of others. He is not mentioned, apparently because he has not published a popular book!

Most of the 300 pages of the book, Part II, carry very useful and readable accounts of thirteen species (or groups) of notable mammals, seven chapters on birds, four on reptiles, three on fishes, and one each on jungle pests, insects as food, and butterflies. These are compiled mainly from items gleaned with care from the accounts of naturalists, including moderns. There are about forty half-tones (mainly mammals and birds in captivity), a good bibliography, an index, and a map.

Among the more interesting and important chapters, to persons in North America, is that on "Bird Migrants to South America." The latter continent is the principal winter home of many of our cherished bird species, including more than a dozen shorebirds that nest in our Arctic regions. These are now protected by law from shooting in North America, but are still virtually without protection in their winter homes. Efforts to enlist the interest of conservationists in the various countries of the southern hemisphere are now under way.

NATIONAL PARKS

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO YOSEMITE VALLEY, by Virginia and Ansel Adams. Published by H. S. Crocker Co., Inc., San Francisco, Calif., 1940. 130 pages, 45 illustrations, 12 diagrammatic maps. Price \$1.00.

Designed as a working guide to Yosemite Valley and its environs, including the principal High Sierra trails, this handsome and sturdy little volume sets a new standard for national park guidebooks. The main body of the text contains detailed road and trail descriptions. Informative chapters cover the major features and activities of Yosemite National Park, and reference lists are compiled for use in conjunction with the guide material. The lists include an extensive chronology and brief bibliography. Carefully selected illustrations give the book special distinction.

NATIONAL PARKS OF THE NORTHWEST, by Martelle Trager. Published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York City, 1939. 216 pages, 16 illustrations by Earl A. Trager and others, 7 maps by U. S. Dept. of the Interior. Price \$2.50.

An informative and readable account of the natural features and facilities of Yellowstone, Grand Teton, Glacier, Olympic, Mount Rainier, Crater Lake and Rocky Mountain National Primeval Parks. The author takes her readers, both young and old, on a trip through the National Parks of the Northwest, "hoping to reveal a little of their beauty and charm" as she describes the experiences of her family "on the trails, seated around campfires, plodding through snowstorms on mountain passes, listening to elk bugling in the late afternoon and fishing in sparkling waters."

ROMANCE OF THE NATIONAL PARKS, by Harlean James. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York City, 1939. 240 pages, 123 illustrations. Price \$3.00.

This handsome volume portrays the highlights in the dramatic story of national park- and monument-making. Student and layman alike will find it a valuable treatise on the whys and wherefores of national parks as a definite and separate form of land-use. Book I is devoted to the history of the movement from the "discovery" of Yellowstone to recent battles for preservation of the system. Book II covers journeys through many of the outstanding areas with descriptions of natural features, routes and accommodations.

THE TETONS, INTERPRETATIONS OF A MOUNTAIN LANDSCAPE, by Fritiof Fryxell. Published by University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif., 1938. 77 pages, 22 illustrations and guide map. Price \$1.50.

The compact pages of this little book describe the landscape of Grand Teton National Park, and in simple lines sketch in the geological background. It will not only aid the visitor to understand and appreciate the lofty Teton Range but prove "a delight for travelers by the fireside."

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, by Hiram M. Chittenden. Published by Stanford University Press, Stanford University, Calif. (1933 edition with corrections and additions to 1940.) 286 pages, 24 illustrations and guide map. Price \$3.00.

Eighth printing and fourth edition of the standard work on Yellowstone, first published by General Chittenden in 1895 following his first assignment at the park. This historical and descriptive account of a famous region was thoroughly revised in 1933 by the author's daughter, Eleanor Chittenden Cress, and Isabelle F. Story, editor of the National Park Service.

NATURE PROTECTION

DOCUMENTARY MATERIAL ON NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION IN LATIN AMERICA; Volume I, Parts 1 and 2, FAUNA; Volume II, Parts 1 and 2, FLORA AND NATIONAL PARKS; prepared in Spanish and English for the use of the Committee of Experts on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation, by the Division of Agricultural Cooperation, Pan American Union, Washington, D. C., May 13-16, 1940. Volume I, 161 and 30 pages, Volume II, 121 and 31 pages; mimeographed and bound in paper covers.

Contains all available information regarding the legislation, regulations and other measures adopted in Latin American countries for the preservation of fauna and flora in their natural habitat.

THE PROTECTION OF NATURE IN THE AMERICAS, by Dr. Wallace W. Atwood. Publication Number 50, Pan American Institute of Geography and History, Mexico, D. F., 1940. 93 pages, paper covers, 28 illustrations and 3 maps.

Progress report for a committee appointed in 1935 to study national parks and other reservations in the Americas. The preliminary findings of this study were summarized by Dr. Atwood, as chairman of the Committee, in the July, 1940, number of the NATIONAL PARKS BULLETIN.

THE STATE PRESERVES OF THE U.S.S.R., by Makarov. Received from the Society of Nature Protection, Moscow, through the U.S.S.R. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Bolshaya Gruzinskaya, 17, Moscow, 56, 1940. 160 pages, 85 illustrations. Printed in Russian.

FLOWERS

FLORA HAWAIIENSIS, or NEW ILLUSTRATED FLORA OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, by Otto Degener, 2220 University Ave., Honolulu, T. H., or 7 Goodrich Ave., Fieldston, Riverdale, New York City. Four books (1933, 1935, 1938, 1940). Price \$3.50 each.

Published at irregular intervals in loose leaf fascicles, termed Centuries, each containing approximately 100 plant descriptions and 100 full-page illustrations, for binding in taxonomic sequence. When finished, this flora will present profusely illustrated descriptions of all the native and foreign ferns and flowering plants growing in the Hawaiian Islands. The author is Collaborator in Hawaiian Botany, New York Botanical Garden.

(Continued on page 23)

FEDERAL PARK LEGISLATION

A PARTIAL LIST OF BILLS AFFECTING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Passed by 76th Congress

(Listed as Pending in July, 1940, Number)

- H. R. 6884 (LEA). To encourage travel in the United States and for other purposes. Approved July 19, 1940. Public Law No. 755.
- H. R. 9575 (CARTWRIGHT). Federal Highway Act of 1940. Approved September 5, 1940. Public Law No. 780.

Introduced in 77th Congress

National Park Service (General)

- H. R. 22--S. 664 (BLAND-BYRD). To provide uniformity in designations of certain historic areas, sites, and buildings administered by the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes. Introduced January 3 and 29. Referred to the respective committees on the public lands.
- H. R. 2286 (O'CONNOR). To amend the act entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916, so as to provide for the adequate housing, feeding, and transportation of the visiting public and residents of the national parks and monuments, etc. Introduced January 16. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.
- H. R. 2685 (ROBINSON of Utah). To authorize the disposition of recreational demonstration projects, and for other purposes. Introduced January 24. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. (See article on page 24, July, 1940, number.)
- S. 257 (HAYDEN). To authorize the participation of States in certain revenues from national parks, national monuments and other areas under the administrative jurisdiction of the National Park Service, and for other purposes. Introduced January 8. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.
- S. 738 (McNARY). To prohibit the charging or collection of fees for admission to certain historic and archeologic sites, buildings, and properties. Introduced February 3. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.
- H. R. 2667 (JENNINGS). To amend the act of May 22, 1926 (44 Stat. 616), as amended, providing for the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and for other purposes, so as to extend the boundary limits, without Federal appropriations, in order to include the right-of-way for a proposed scenic highway which the National Park Service would be expected to construct along the top of Chilhowee Mountain and the slopes of Cove and Webb Mountains from the Little Tennessee River to Cosby. This road project has been approved by the Interior Department, as being preferable to any locations within existing park boundaries, but does not appear to justify the proposed extension. Introduced January 24. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.
- H. R. 3014 (HOOK). To accept the cession by the State of Michigan of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Isle Royale National Park, and for other purposes. Introduced February 3. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.
- H. R. 3395 (WHITE). To provide for the construction of a highway within the Yellowstone National Park to provide an entrance to such park from the State of Idaho, and authorize appropriation of \$1,000,000 for this purpose. The proposed highway would constitute an unnecessary and undesirable intrusion into the wilderness southwest corner of the park. Introduced February 17. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.
- S. 123 (McKELLAR). To accept the cession by the States of North Carolina and Tennessee of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and for other purposes. Introduced January 6. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.
- S. 329 (ELLENDER). To provide for the establishment of the Tensas Swamp National Park, La., and for other purposes. This area of primeval forest land, lying southwest of the town of Tallulah and containing many forms of native wildlife in need of protection, should be established as some form of protected reservation, preferably as a national biologic monument. Introduced January 14. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

National Historical Parks

- H. R. 1069 (RANDOLPH). To provide for the creation of the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, in the States of West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia, and for other purposes. This area at the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers is noted as the site of John Brown's raid and seizure of the national arsenal. It was later a place of great strategic importance during the War Between the States. Introduced January 3. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

National Monuments

- H. R. 1598 (ENGLEBRIGHT). To provide for the acquisition for national park purposes of privately owned land located within the boundaries of the Lassen Volcanic National Park. Introduced January 8. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.
- H. R. 1638 (VINCENT). To provide for the completion of the Mammoth Cave National Park in the State of Kentucky, and for other purposes. Introduced January 8. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.
- H. R. 1639 (VINCENT). To authorize the acceptance of donations of property for the Mammoth Cave National Park in the State of Kentucky, and for other purposes. Introduced January 8. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.
- H. R. 2614 (HOOK). To provide for the addition of certain lands to the proposed Isle Royale National Park, in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes. Introduced January 22. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. (See article on page 23, July, 1940, number.)
- H. R. 18 (BLAND). To provide for the addition of certain lands to the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes. Introduced January 3. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.
- H. R. 1063 (MURDOCK). To provide for the establishment of the Coronado International Monument, in the State of Arizona. Introduced January 3. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. (See article on page 18.)

S. 258, S. 752 (HAYDEN). To provide for the establishment of the Coronado International Memorial, in the State of Arizona. Introduced January 8 and February 3. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys. (See article on page 18.)

H. R. 1064 (MURDOCK). To change the designation of the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, in the State of Arizona, and for other purposes, in order to permit mining therein. Introduced January 3. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. (See article on page 18.)

S. 260—H. R. 2675 (HAYDEN-MURDOCK). To permit mining within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument in Arizona. Introduced January 8 and 24. Referred to the respective committees on the public lands. (See article on page 18.)

H. R. 1102 (MURDOCK). To provide for the establishment of a national monument at Travertine Bridge, Gila County, Arizona. Introduced January 3. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 394—H. R. 2676 (HAYDEN-MURDOCK), S. 259 (incorrect version). To revise the boundaries of the Saguaro National Monument. Introduced January 16 and 24. Referred to the respective committees on the public lands. (See article on page 19.)

Miscellaneous Areas

H. R. 16 (BLAND). To provide for the establishment of the Rehoboth-Assateague National Seashore in the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, and for other purposes. Introduced January 3. Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 297 (WHEELER). For the establishment of the Fort Peck National Recreational Area in the State of Montana, and for other purposes. Introduced January 10. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Reference changed to Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, January 21.

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF

(Continued from page 21)

GEOLOGY

OUR AMAZING EARTH, by Carroll Lane Fenton. Published by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., New York City, 1938. 346 pages, 65 half-tone and 60 line-cut illustrations. Price \$4.50.

Here is an authentic and readable book on the formation of this planet, by one of America's foremost geologists. Both definitive and popular in the best sense, it lifts geology from the realm of the classroom and opens up new vistas of earth history to the average reader. Many of its illustrations show scenes in the National Parks and Monuments of this country and Canada. It was a selection of the Scientific Book Club.

TREES

AN ILLUSTRATED MANUAL OF PACIFIC COAST TREES, by Howard E. McMinn and Evelyn Maino. Published by University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. (Second edition, 1937). 409 pages, 22 half-tone and 393 line-cut illustrations. Price \$3.50.

This manual has been compiled for all persons who are interested in knowing the more commonly cultivated and native trees of California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. The valuable appendix contains lists of trees recommended for various landscape uses on the Pacific Coast.

TREE NEIGHBORS, by Russell Doubleday. Published by Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., New York City, 1940. 103 pages, 32 illustrations. Price \$1.75.

An informal guide in the selection of eastern trees best suited to landscape planting.

WILDLIFE

FUR-BEARING MAMMALS OF CALIFORNIA, THEIR NATURAL HISTORY, SYSTEMATIC STATUS AND RELATIONS TO MAN, by Joseph Grinnell, Joseph S. Dixon and Jean M. Linsdale. Published by University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif., 1937. Two volumes, 777 pages; 13 color plates from originals by Major Allan Brooks, and 345 half-tone and line-cut figures.

A monumental work dealing with animals that have positive economic value as producers of "furs." Zoologists and nature lovers will find it a valuable reference to many species preserved in National Parks of the western United States.

OUR SMALL NATIVE ANIMALS, THEIR HABITS AND CARE, by Robert Snedigar. Published by Random House, New York City, 1939. 308 pages, 40 half-tones and 16 line-cut illustrations. Price \$2.50.

A compilation of authoritative information on our small wild animals that tells how to keep these creatures as pets. Useful to scout masters, camp directors, and to teachers and students of nature study.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION, by Ira N. Gabrielson. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York City, 1941. 250 pages, 73 half-tone and 24 line-cut illustrations. Price \$3.50. (To be reviewed.)

BIOGRAPHY

RUNNER OF THE MOUNTAIN TOPS, THE LIFE OF LOUIS AGASSIZ, by Mabel L. Robinson. Decorations by Lynd Ward. Published by Random House, New York City, 1939. 290 pages, 8 color plates. Price \$3.00.

The first creative interpretation of Louis Agassiz, the man who was a scientist with such wide interests in animals and plants, mountains and fossils, that for him there was no line between the quick and the dead; a great teacher and explorer who left his stamp upon the development of America.

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